MOYZHES, B.Ya., inzh.

Assembling the incline for a blast furnace. Mont.i spets.rab. v stroi. 24 no.11:20-21 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Proyektnaya kontora Glavstal'konstruktsii Ministerstva stroitel'stva predpriyatiy metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.

(Blast furnaces)

MOYZHES, B. Ya., inzh.

Potentials for improving labor productivity in the assembling of steel elements. Prom. stroi. 42 no.5:8-11 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Promstal'konstruktsiya.

L 21599-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(m)/T-2/EWA(h)/EWP(t) IJP(c) TT/WW/JD/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6007082 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/002/0324/0330

AUTHOR: Baksht, F. G.; Moyzhes, G. Ya.; Nemchinskiy, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the removal of energy from a plasma of a thermionic converter through the diffusion of excited atoms and resonance radiation

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 324-330

TOPIC TAGS: thermionic converter, cesium plasma, arc discharge

ABSTRACT: This is the third article in a series of theoretical studies of a thermionic converter using the arc mode in a Cs plasma (See: Baksht, F. G., and B. Ya. Moyzhes, Zh. TF, 35, 266, 1965; Moyzhes, B. Ya., F. G. Baksht, and M. G. Melikiya, Zh. TF, 35, 9, 1965). In the first two papers, the importance of correctly evaluating the energy losses in the plasma was stressed because of the sensitivity of the ion-generation function to changes in the electron temperature, the latter being derived from the energy balance equation. In the present paper, the energy corresponding to the resonance lines is shown to be insignificant in comparison to the energy given off by the electrons in the ionization process. This confirms the authors' earlier assumptions that losses due to radiations cannot substantially affect the electron temperature in the plasma. Much larger losses, of the order of one-third of those due to ionization,

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ACC NR: AP6007082

are caused by the drifting of the excited atoms onto the electrodes. The losses caused by the diffusion of excited atoms within the volume of the plasma are too small to be considered. Orig. art. has: 31 formulas, 1 figure, and 1 table. [ZL]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4218

Card 2/2

KAMENTSEVA, L.G.; MOYZHES, I.B.; STOLYAROVA, I.A.; SHUVALOVA, N.I.

Complexonometric analysis of siliceous rocks. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.51:103-111 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Rocks, Siliceous--Analysis)

MOYZHES, I.B.

Fluorine distillation in the form of fluosilicic acid. Trudy VSEGEI 117:27-32 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

POL'YEVKO, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOYZHES, L.B., insh.

Characteristics of the performance of spans without stiffening ribs and diaphragms. Transp.stroi. 14 no.12:42-43 D '64. (MIRA 19:1)

MOYZHES, L.B., insh.

Experimental investigations of socket-type joints subjected to central loads. Trudy TSNIIS no.37:71-108 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Strains and stresses) (Bridges, Concrete)

IMIL', A.I., inzh.; KAMENSKIY, V.P., inzh.; KOYZMES, L.B., inzh.

Casting prestressed bridge girders in molds. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.1:12-14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Girders)

MOYZHES, L.B., inzh.; RUBINCHIK, I.I., inzh.

Designing the reinforcement of bridge shoes. Transp. stroi. 13 no.5:55-56 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Bridges—Design and construction)

KAMENTSEV, V.P.; MOYZHES, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; STEPANOV, B.V.

Effectiveness of using full-span and built-up beams in bridges. Transp. stroi. 13 no.6:59-61 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii postroyki mostov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Kamentsev). 2. Glavnyy inzh. mostostroitel'nogo rayona No.2 Glavnogo upravleniya shosseynykh dorog pri Sovete Ministrov Belorusskoy SSR (for Stepanov).

(Bridges)

DEREVYANKO, N.S., inzh., MOYZHES, L.B., inzh.; SHELKOVICH, G.L., tekhnik

Use of a [illegible] during the concreting of piling. [illegible] 1. a [illegible]:50-51 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Re-evaluation of the productive capacity of canneries and vegetable drying plants. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.1:37-38 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Ministerstvo promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov SSSR.
(Canning industry)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Eliminate distortions of economic accountability in operations with glass containers in canning factories. Kons.i ov.prom. 12 No.6:17-19 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Ministerstvo promyshlennosti prodovl'stvennykh tovarov SSSR.
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Production of tomato concentrates. Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.8:2-7 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomatoes--Preservation)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Advancements in the canning industry in the last forty years. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.10:3-9 O. '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Canning industry--History)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Profitableness of the canning of green peas. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.4:36-38 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Peas--Preservation)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Profit of canning plants. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.11:37-40 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Canning industry)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Standard plans and designs of canneries. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.5:30-33 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Gipropishcheprom.
(Canning industry)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Organizing the production of canned fruit and vegetables in sugar factories. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.10:36-39 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Sugar industry) (Vegetables, Canned) (Fruit, Canned)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Index of canned food output expressed in physical terms.
Kons.i ov.prom. 18 no.2:34-36 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Canning industry)

MOYZHES, M.A.

Improve the methods for planning and accounting of the production costs in the canning industry. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.8:1-5 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Canning industry—Costs)

BUKINA, V.K.; MOYZHES, M.Ya.

Problem of the determination of halides by means of fusion with metallic potassium. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.2:27-29 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR Kh.U. Usmanovym.

(Hallides)

MOYZHES, R.M. (Kimry)

Quarter of a century at her post of duty. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.3:
62 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(KUROVA, MARIIA MIKHAILOVNA)

MOYZHES, V., inzh.; FUKZON, S., inzh.; DASHEVSKIY, M., inzh.

Using machinery in erecting a blast furnace. Stroitel' no.12: 13 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Blast furnaces)

MOYZHES, Yu., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Selecting standard dimensions for large silicate building blocks. Stroi.mat., izdel. i konstr. 1 no.12:10-13 D '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Building blocks)

MOYZHES, Yu.L., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Standard sizes for large silicate blocks. Strei.prom. 34 no.10: 34-38 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyenia RSFSR.
(Autoclaves) (Building blocks)

MOYZHES, Yu., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Efficient utilization of autoclaves in the production of large silicate blocks. Stroi.mat.3 no.9:29-31 S '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(Autoclaves) (Building blocks)

GARFUNKEL', S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOYZHES, Yu.L., kand.ekonom.nauk

Automation of scheduling operations in serial machinery and instrument manufacture. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.10:44-47 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Machinery industry) (Instrument industry)
(Automation)

L 02177-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6025386 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0236/0251

AUTHOR: Livshits, N. N. and Moyzorov, Ye. S. 47

ORG: none 44

TITLE: Combined effects of ionizing radiations on the conditioned reflexes of rats

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki. Vliyaniye faktorov kosmicheskogo poleta na funktsii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (Effect of space flight factors on functions of the central nervous system). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 236-251

TOPIC TAGS: biologic vibration effect, radiation biologic effect, ionizing radiation, rat, conditioned reflex, acoustic biologic effect, nervous system, physiologic parameter, light biologic effect

ABSTRACT:

Half-grown male Wistar rats were used in this experiment. The method of studying conditioned reflexes was identical to that described in a previous article.

The animals were divided into two groups. The first group was exposed to whole-body vertical vibration (70 cps, 0.4 mm) for 15 min. Immediately after exposure to vibration, the

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animals were exposed to a 50-r dose of ionizing radiation from an RUP-11 apparatus for 1.5 min. The second group, exposed to the same irradiation conditions, were placed near the vibration stand where they were subjected to noise (75 db) for 15 min. A control group was placed near the vibration stand and exposed to noise, and then placed in position for irradiation but not irradiated. Three tests were conducted in all. The interval between the first and second exposures was 14 days, and between the second and third exposures--7 days.

Half the animals in both experimental and control groups had high levels of conditioned reflexes, while the remaining animals showed somewhat lower levels. The method used to develop and eliminate conditioned reflexes was identical for all animals.

Uniformity of experimental and control animals was ensured by pairing animals with similar higher nervous activity patterns. Animals were used as controls before exposure to experimental parameters. An additional four animals, having lost partners due to disease or accident, were also studied but were not included in statistical data.

L 07477-67

ACC NR: AT6025386

Both experimental and control animals remained healthy throught the experiment. Table 1 shows body weight dynamics.

Table 1 - Body weight (% of original values)

Type of Exposure	1st exposure	2 wks later	2 nd exposure	3 rd exposure	1 wk later	2 wks later	3 wks later
vibration and radiation	102,1	104,2	102,8	103,7	104,7	105,1	104,4
radiation	101,9	104,0	104,0	103,8	102,1	100,5	105,5
control	102,3	102,1	103,8	105,7	100,8	—	—

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Some results of the experiment are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Differences in conditioned reflex changes as a function of exposure to radiation or radiation combined with vibration

Index	Degree of Change: radiation	radiation plus vibration	P (according to median)
decreased mean total strength of conditioned reflexes	less	more	<0.01
decreased mean strength of conditioned reflexes to a positive tone	less	more	<0.05
decreased mean strength of conditioned reflexes to light	less	more	<0.01

L 07477-67

ACC NR: AT6025386

It was found that the vibration effect predominated for six days after initial exposure to combined stresses. Similarity between conditioned reflex shifts in animals exposed to combined stresses and vibration alone was noted (previous article). This vibration dominance, which is more pronounced when lethal doses of radiation are used, has been previously observed by the author's colleagues.

After the second and third exposure to combined stresses, a cumulative effect on conditioned reflexes was noted. The locus and mechanism of the amplifying influence of vibration on radiation effects requires further, specialized investigations.

Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-99]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb66 / ORIG REF: 001

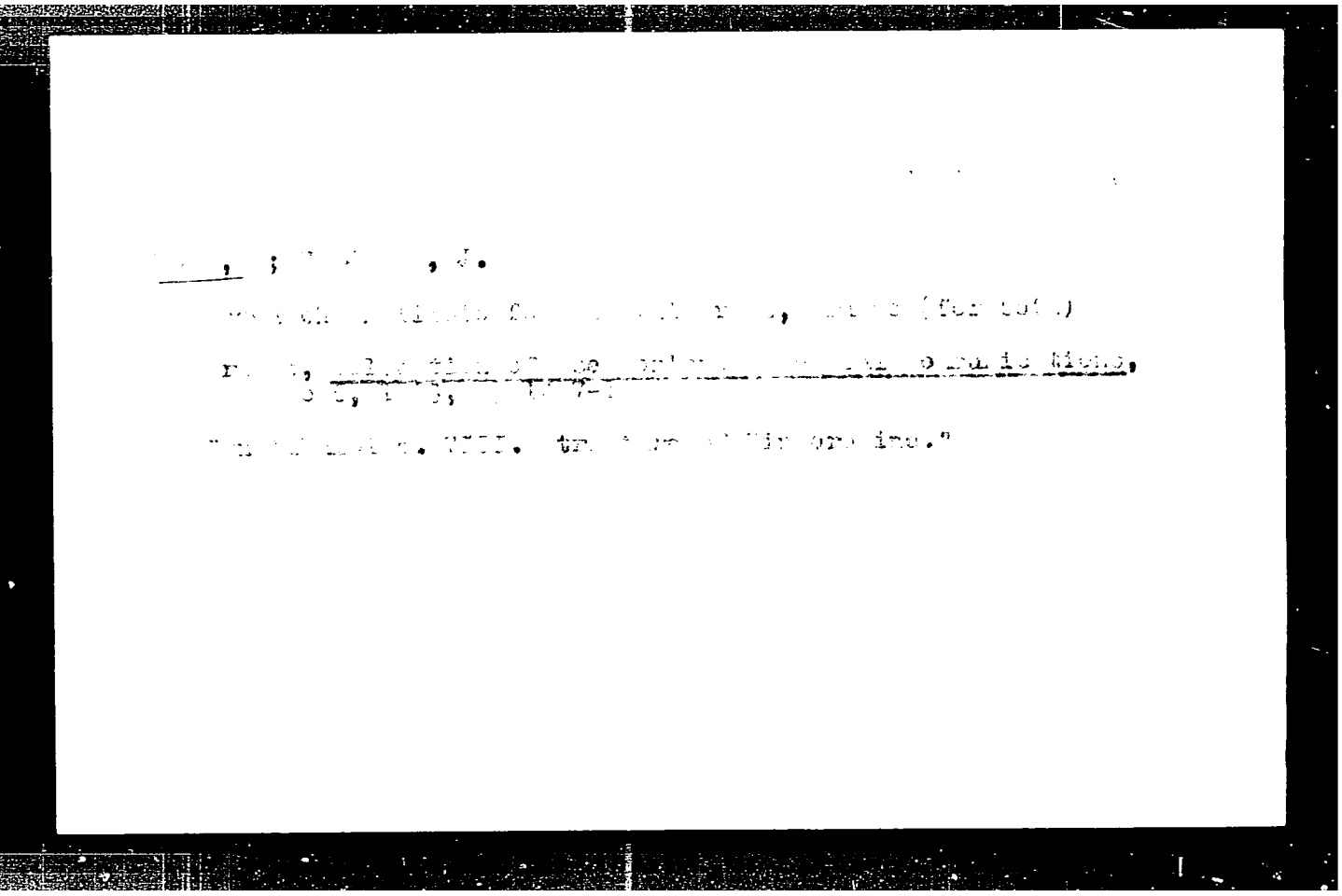
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOZA, B; TROJANEK, J.

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 6, 1963, pp 1419-1425

"On Alkaloids. VII. New Alkaloids from Catarantus roseus G. Don."



KAUL, J.L.; MOZA, B.K.; SANTAVY [illegible]; VAVRLOVSKY, P.

Substances from the plants of the subfamily Murrayoideae and their derivatives. Pt. 54. Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm. 29 no. 7:1689-1701 Jl '64.

1. Chemical Institute, Medical Faculty, Palacky University, Olomouc.

MOZA, B.K.; TROJANEK, J.; HANUS, V.; DOLEJS, L.

On alkaloids. Pt. 13. Coll Cz chem 29 no.8:1913-1921 Ag '64.

1. Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague, Institute of Physical Chemistry, and Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

MOZAK, Miklos, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Some research work conducted in hydraulic laboratories of the Soviet Union. Hidrologiai Kozlony 40 no.2:163 Ap '60.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

L 44216-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2 IJP/WW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6018000(N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0114/0115

INVENTOR: Mozalev, G. N.; Kruglov, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Circular servovalve for hydraulic systems. Class 47, No. 181930 [announced by the Design Office of the State Committee for Machine Building at the State Planning Committee of the USSR (Konstruktorskoye byuro Goskomiteta po mashinostroyeniyu pri Gosplane SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 114-115

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic equipment, servomechanism, valve

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a circular sliding servovalve for hydraulic systems with preselective control of the working part, a tracking bush, and an anchor. To improve the setting accuracy of the working part in intermediate positions over its entire travel range, which approaches 180°, the valve anchor is designed with an axial groove linked with diametrically opposed sectional slots

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-522.2.002.54

L 14216-66
ACC NR: AP6018000

distributed along the axis of the valve; the intersecting planes of the slots approach a diametrical plane and form cut-off edges. To protect the valve anchor from radial stresses caused by the pressure of the liquid, the anchor is also provided with paired balancing slots diametrically opposed to the sectional slots. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [KP]

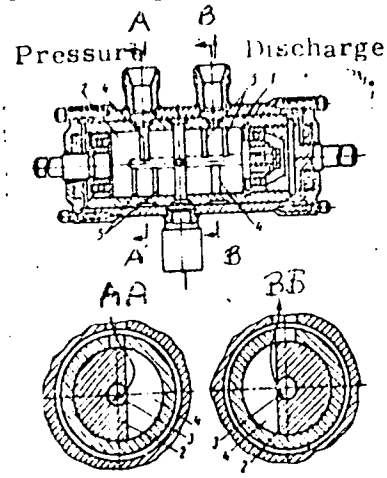


Fig. 1. Circular servovalve for hydraulic systems.
1—bushing; 2—armature; 3—axial duct; 4—sectional slots; 5—balancing slots; A—pressure;

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar64/

Card 2/2 JS

FORTAK, Waldemar, dr. med.; MOZANSKA, Teresa

Behavior of alkaline phosphatase activity in vaginal smear cells during the estrus cycle in white rats. Endocr. Pol. 16 no.1:55-68 Ja-F '65.

1. Zaklad Histologii i Embriologii Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (p.o. kierownika: dr. med. W. Fortak).

MOZALEVSKAYA, V.

Group conducts a debate. Prof.-tekh.obr. 22 no.11:7 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor fabrichno-zavodskogo uchenicheskva pri fabrike im. Boldyrevoy, Novgorodskaya oblast'.

LYUTER, R.A.; MOZALEVSKIY, A.V.

Dynamoelectric excitation system for hydrogenerators. Elektrosila no.14:33-35 '56. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric generators)

MOZALEVSKIY, A.V.

Electrical industry workers on the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution. Vest. elektroprom. 28 no.11:12-16 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Direktor zavoda "Elektrosila."
(Electric industry workers)

MOZALEVSKIY, I. A., ZHURAVLEV, A. A., KOMAR, E. G., MONOSZON, N. A., STOLOV, A. M.

"Magnetic Characteristics of the 10 GeV Proton Synchrotron," paper presented at CERN Symposium, 1956, appearing in Nuclear Instruments, No. 1, pp. 21-30, 1957

ZHURAVLEV, A.A.; KOMAR, Ye.G.; MOZALEVSKIY, I.A.; MONOSZON, N.A.; STOLOV, A.M.

Magnetic characteristics of the 10 Bev proton synchrotron operated by the United Institute of Nuclear Research. Atom.energ.supplement no.4:15-26 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Synchrotron)

S/120/62/000/004/032/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, A.G., Veselov, M.D., Mozalevskiy, I.A., Rozhdestvenskiy, B.V., Trokhachev, G.V.

TITLE: Magnetic measurements at the factory on the electromagnet blocks of the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 172-178

TEXT: To obtain more precise experimental data than were available from models and to check the production, factory measurements were carried out on the electromagnet blocks in groups of three in conditions approximating to the working cycle. Reproducibility of the wavefront and maximum current in the test set-up was about 2%. In the first measurements, two C-blocks (focusing and defocusing) and one X-block were studied for the basic characteristics of the magnetic field - the distribution of induction and gradient in azimuth, nonlinearity, decay index as a function of induction, etc. The remaining blocks were only subjected to calibration tests, which permitted the scatter in mean magnetic field characteristics to be determined and defective blocks to be rejected. The article describes the

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Magnetic measurements ...

equipment and gives typical results on precision of measurement and scatter of characteristics measured: e.g. the mean square deviation of the dynamic component of the field at 55 gauss was 0.26%, at 2500 gauss 0.1% and at 8550 gauss 0.24%. Control measurements on the assembled electromagnet showed that the effect of adjacent blocks (excluding X-blocks) did not produce a significant change in the factory measurements. There are 16 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1962

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S/120/62/000/004/033/047
E192/E382

24.6?0

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, A.G., Gorelkin, A.S., Mozalevskiy, I.A., Mozin, I.V., Tarasov, B.I. and Trokhachev, G.V.

TITLE: The use of permalloy pick-ups for mass magnetic measurements on the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962, 179 - 184

TEXT: Measurement of the relative magnetic fields at injection fields of H = 90 Oe is effected by means of permalloy pick-ups with magnetizing coils (Giordano, S., Green, G.K. and Rogers, E.J. Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1953, 24, 848). The magnetizing coil is supplied with DC and is connected in such a way that the direction of the magnetic field H_K of the coil and that of the measured field are in opposition. When the magnetic field reaches the value H_K, a signal coil of the pick-up produces a voltage pulse. The field H_x at the point where the pick-up is situated is evaluated from the formula:

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The use of permalloy pick-ups...

$$H_i = H_{i0} + \dot{H}_{it} \cdot \Delta T_i \quad ,$$

where H_{i0} is the field due to the magnetizing coil,

$\dot{H}_{it}$ is the rate of rise of the field at the point i, and

ΔT_i is the time interval between the pulses obtained from the reference and the measuring pick-ups.

The quantity H_i can also be expressed as

$H_i = k_i \left[I_i + (\Delta I/\Delta t)_i \Delta T_i \right]$, where k is a constant which is determined from $H = kI$ and I is the current. The equipment for the measurement of the field in a block (unit) consists of 19 pick-ups which were situated along the arc of an equilibrium orbit at distances of 100 mm from each other. A pick-up has the form shown in Fig. 2 and consists of a permalloy strip 5 having transverse dimensions of 10 x 100 mm^2 and correcting rods 2 made of the same material; the pick-up also contains a magnetizing coil 3 and an induction winding 5 . For measuring the rate of rise of the magnetic field the magnetizing current of the

The use of permalloy pick-ups ...

pick-ups is varied by ± 10%, which corresponds to Δt_i = 600 μs. The actual measuring equipment was connected to the pick-ups by means of high-frequency cables. The magnetizing coils of the pick-ups were connected in series and supplied with a current of 150 mA, stabilized to within ± 0.02%. The current was measured by means of a potentiometer, the error of measurement being 0.02%. Since the width of the pulse produced by the pick-ups was much greater than that required for achieving the desired accuracy of the measurements, the pulses were suitably shaped by means of shaping circuits. The equipment had to work in a hall, where the perturbing electromagnetic fields were comparatively strong, the spectral maxima occurring at 50 c.p.s. and 20 - 30 kc/s. The low-frequency interference was eliminated by suitably choosing the intermediate stages of the forming circuits, whilst the high-frequency noise was suppressed by means of an RC filter. The equipment could measure time with an error of 4 μs and the current with an error of 0.02%, so that the maximum measurement error did not exceed 0.1%. There are 4 figures.

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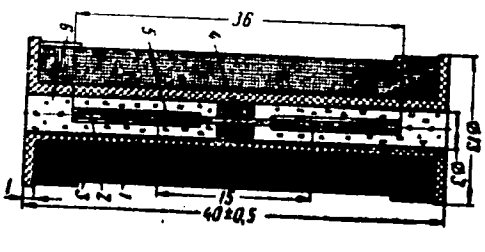
The use of permalloy pick-ups ... S/120/62/000/004/033/047
E192/E382

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskiy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Equipment, GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1962

Fig. 2:



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S/120/62/000/004/034/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Talyzin, A.N., Gol'din, L.L., Trokhachev, G.V., Radkevich, I.A., Mozalevskiy, I.A., Sokolovskiy, V.V., Kukavadze, G.M., Belozerova, L.A., Borisov, V.S., Bysheva, G.K., Veselov, M.D., Goryachev, Yu.M.

TITLE: Investigation and correction of the magnetic characteristics of the proton synchrotron C-blocks at small fields

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 184-192

TEXT: Comparative measurements are made on the C-blocks in the residual field (~35 Oe) the injection field (87 Oe) and the field at the beginning of the acceleration cycle (117 Oe). The iron for the magnet blocks was not pre-selected. This had no substantial effect on differences in the dynamic characteristics of the C-blocks, but the differences in residual field constituted 4.25% on the average and reached up to 10%. The mean-square deviation of the magnetic induction was 4.25%, and 1.4% in the injection field, thus exceeding by far the allowable tolerances. The variations were compensated by shunt resistances

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and by changing the order of the blocks. The present article is concerned with the measurement of the magnetic field intensity and its gradient in the residual field, the compensation by resistances connected across compensation windings, compensation of C-blocks at injection, with investigation of the dynamic characteristics. The equilibrium orbit in the synchrotron has not yet been studied in detail but it is found that either as a result of these corrections or the arrangement of the blocks, the loss of particles is fairly small. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962

MOZALEVSKIY, I. A.

24679

S/120/62/000/004/045/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy, V.V., Radkevich, I.A., Gol'din, L.L., Kleopov, I.F., Kulakov, F.M., Luzin, V.N., Mozalevskiy, I.A., Okorokov, I.S., Talyzin, A.N., Trokhachov, G.V.

TITLE: The effect of changes in the regime of the proton synchrotron supply systems on the magnetic characteristics of the blocks

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 240-244

TEXT: Measurements are made of the effect on the field and gradient in the C and X-blocks at a level of 90 gauss when the final smoothing condensers are either disconnected or connected symmetrically or non-symmetrically; in addition, the case when the final smoothing condensers are in circuit but the primary smoothing condensers are reduced to one quarter of their usual value is examined. The effect of a shunting thyratron and resistance is also investigated. Changes in the value of the field caused by any of the above do not exceed ± 0.6% while the difference between blocks is about ± 1%. The effect of these

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The effect of changes ...

circuit changes on the rate of growth of the field covers the range +3.2 to -8.3% and for the difference between blocks +5.2 to -6.9%. Changes of the working range without altering the circuit produce significantly smaller effects than are produced by circuit changes, e.g. changes in the average field of separate blocks are 0.2 to 0.3% while the difference between their fields changes only by 0.02 to 0.05%. The introduction of an auxiliary control on the value of the residual field noticeably increases the accuracy of the results, i.e. error reduced to less than a half its previous value. There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific-Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

MOZALEVSKIY, Viktor.

Auction of the dead. Sov.foto 17 no.5:67 My '57. (MLR. 10:7,
(Paris--Auctions)

S/123/62/000/018/008/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Oskory, Adam, Mozanek, Karol

TITLE: Using carburization of metal parts with natural gas in oil industry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 18, 1962, 17, abstract 18B105 ("Wiadom. naft", 1961, v. 7, no. 9, 211 - 213, Polish)

TEXT: A unit is described for carburizing metal parts, as e.g. gear wheels, pump pistons, etc. The characteristics of the unit are: power - 105 kw; temperature 950°C; automatic temperature control, voltage on the furnace terminals - 380/220 v; there are two zones, one with 70 kw and the second with 35 kw power; 4 baskets; maximum load 500 kg; total furnace weight - 6,550 kg. The thickness of the carburized layer is 1 mm after 4-hour carburizing and 2.1 mm after 8 hours. Metallographical analyses showed a high quality of material carburized with natural gas. The process is 7 times less expensive than carburization with the use of powders.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] Ya. Satunovskiy

Card 1/1

Mozberg, R. K.

157-1957-12-25052 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 304 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mozberg, R. K.

TITLE: Microscopic Investigation and X-ray Diffraction Studies of the Fatigue Process in Low Carbon Steel (Mikroskopicheskoye i rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye protsessa ustalosti malouglerodistoy stali)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the Author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Tallinsk politekhn. in-t (Tallin Polytechnical Institute), Tallin, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Tallinsk. politekhn. in-t (Tallin Polytechnical Institute), Tallin.

1. Steel-Fatigue-Bibliography 2. X-ray diffraction analysis-Applications 3. Steel-X-ray diffraction analysis-Bibliography

Card 1/1

SOV/137-57-11-22380

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 249 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mozberg, R.K.

TITLE: An Investigation of Changes in the Microstructure and Properties of Mild Steel in the Course of Fatigue Testing (Issledovaniye izmeneniy mikrostruktury i svoystv malouglerodistoy stali pri ispytanii na ustalost')

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol A, Nr 90, 23 pp, illustr.

ABSTRACT: Investigations of microstructure, measurement of microhardness, and mechanical testing were used to study the origin and subsequent development of fatigue bands on ferritic grains (FG) of Nr 20 steel and the condition of the metal at various stages of the action of cyclical loadings at stresses higher and lower than σ_{-1}. It is found that in fatigue testing bands appear on FG of maximum plasticity. The appearance of slip bands and the propagation thereof to some given value as the number of cycles increases is characterized by a most intensive hardening of the material. Intensive softening of the metal is observed upon further increase in the number of cycles. The

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An Investigation of Changes in the Microstructure (cont.)

fatigue bands on FG are not composed of microscopic fissures, but are more nearly describable as slip piles, consisting of slip lines very closely spaced. The softening process occurs after a large number of cycles at stresses of 0.95 σ_{-1} and may be evidenced as a decline in life at stresses of 1.2 σ_{-1}. An investigation of the microhardness of FG at stresses of 1.2 σ_{-1} shows that the hardness of grains from slip bands rises more intensively in the hardening stage than in grains where no slip band is present. In the softening stage the microhardness of grains with slip bands drops more sharply. Changes in the appearance of the microhardness dents permits judgments to be arrived at as to the plasticity of the material, which diminishes as the fatigue processes progress.

N.K.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-57-10-20156

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 249 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mozberg, R.K.

TITLE An X-ray Investigation of the Fatigue Process in Mild Steel (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye protsessa ustalosti malouglerodistoy stali)

PERIODICAL Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol A, Nr 91, p 19, ill

ABSTRACT The X-ray method is used to investigate the fatigue (F) process of specimens (S) of Nr 20 steel when bent into circles at stresses of 20% of the σ_w and 5% less than σ_w. The heat treatment of the S consisted of normalization followed by high-temperature tempering at 650°C. A new method of X-ray investigation is developed permitting production of images both of rearward lines and of linese with small angles of reflection, thus making it possible to make a more complete study of the nature of changes in the crystal lattice of a metal upon F by estimating changes in brightness at different stages of F. In order to increase the precision of the estimate of the change in the brightness of the lines, X-rays of the S are run parallel to X-rays of a standard specimen. The brightness of the lines is taken to be the

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SOV/137-57-10-20156

An X-ray Investigation of the Fatigue Process in Mild Steel

average ratio of the area of the image of the S line to the area of the image of the (331) and (420) lines of the standard. Photometric study of the X-rays is run on an MF-2 visual microphotometer employing a logarithmic scale. It is found that in the process of F, fragmentation of blocks occurs and the appearances of III-order stresses, as observed by other workers, is confirmed. The effect of reduction in intensity (of III-order stresses) is revealed with particular force at the slip planes. II-order stresses are not found to appear when S are tested for circular bending. Measurement of microhardness is used to show that the most important factor in the hardening of metal in F is the fragmentation of blocks, and that in that case III-order stresses play a subordinate role Softening is conditioned chiefly by a pronounced displacement of the atoms in the crystal lattice, leading to a disruption of local interatomic bonds, primarily along the slip planes.

L.G.

Card 2/2

MOZBERG, R.K.

Improved headpiece used in the PMT-3 microdurometer. Zav.lab. no.11:1388-1389 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1.Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Hardness)

S/137/61/000/001/032/043
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No. 1, p. 35, # 1Zh266

AUTHOR: Mozberg, R.K.

TITLE: Roentgenographical Investigation of Low-Carbon Steel Fatigue Process in Composite Strained State

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1959, Vol. A, No. 156, pp. 41-56 (English summary)

TEXT: It was revealed that changes in the intensity of roentgenogram lines in composite strained state, when subjected to the effect of stresses above or below σ_{-1}, were analogous and differed but qualitatively. At the initial stage of the tests the intensity increased, attained a maximum and then dropped. The latter phenomenon is connected with the effect of atom deviation from the reflecting positions in the crystalline lattice points. Diffusion of the roentgenogram lines appearing during the development of plastic deformation, is explained by the formation of distortions of the II order. A decrease of the distortions of

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/001/032/043
A006/A001

Roentgenographical Investigation of Low-Carbon Steel Fatigue Process in Composite Strained State

II order at the secondary stage of the fatigue failure process is explained by the relaxation of elastic deformations connected with the arising loosening of the crystal lattice. See also RZhMet, 1957, No. 10, # 20, 156.

I. K.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

RANDMER, U.I.; MOZBERG, R., red.

[Metallurgical processes during welding] Metallurgicheskie protsessy pri svarke. Tallinn, Tallinnskii politekhn. in-t, 1964. 44 p. (MIRA 18:10)

MOZBERG, R.

[Steels, their properties and use] Stali, ikh svoistva i primenenie. Tallinn, Tallinskii polit. in-t, 1964. 80 p. (MIRA 18:11)

MOZDIK, Ludvik
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: DVM

Affiliation: /Sedlcany

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol 11, No 9, Sept 1961; pp 348-349

Data: "Use of Ultraviolet Irradiation to Decrease Influenza in Winter Months"

MOZDIK, Ludvik
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: DVM

Affiliation: /Sedlcany

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol 11, No 10, Oct 1961; pp 393.

Data: "Contribution Concerning Vagino-cutaneous Suturing"

GPO 981643

5-2410 (1087)

24724
S/078/61/006/007/001/014
B107/B217

AUTHORS: Khachishvili, V. I., Mozdokeli, T. G., Smolyar, B. Ya., Asatiani, Ya. V.

TITLE: Production of elementary boron by reducing boron trifluoride with metallic sodium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 7, 1961, 1493-1496

TEXT: A method of producing pure elementary boron was developed by reacting boron trifluoride and metallic sodium at 600°C. A sodium excess is decomposed with alcohol or ammonium chloride solution; sodium fluoride and impurities are extracted by washing with hydrochloric acid and water. The boron thus obtained is a dark-brown amorphous powder, the density of the discharged material is 0.2 - 0.25 g/cm^3. At room temperature, it absorbs up to 12% by weight. The apparatus used is schematically shown: Metallic sodium is molten in the tank (1) which is heated up to 105°C, then, the tank is filled with dry nitrogen. Boron trifluoride from the cylinder (10) is condensed in the capturing vessels (9) and (11) by cooling with liquid oxygen, the non-condensed gases escape toward the

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vacuum pump (19) which maintains a vacuum of 10^{-3} mm Hg The process is controlled by a manometer (8). The steel reaction vessel (4) is in the furnace (6) the lateral walls of which are protected by a separate partition (5). The vessel contains the reaction cylinder (3); a high-pressure valve of stainless steel (2) is the connecting piece with the tank (1), the pipes (14) of copper and (15) of stainless steel as well as the sylphon with the reducing piece (13) are the connecting pieces with the boron trifluoride cylinders. The air contained in the vessel is sucked off by the copper pipe (16) and the copper (18). After evacuation of the plant, the vessel is heated to 600°C and boron fluoride passed through the spiral copper pipe (12) and the sylphon valve of copper (7) at a pressure of 500 mm Hg and a rate of 5 l/min A valve regulates the addition of liquid sodium. Pressure varies between 400 and 500 mm Hg during the reaction. To terminate the process, first sodium addition is stopped, boron fluoride, however, furthermore introduced until it starts condensing in the cooling vessel (11). The vessel is left cooling, filled with dry nitrogen and then opened. The small amounts of unreacted sodium are separated by washing with unhydrous ethyl alcohol or ammonium chloride solution under nitrogen. Coagulation of the very fine-dispersed

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135510002-3"

boron (0.5% ammonium chloride solution, 80°C) is important for the further treatment. Subsequently, sodium fluoride is extracted. Experiments at 600 and 850°C showed that at 850°C losses are caused by very fine-dispersed boron and the formation of sodium fluoborate. Moreover, impurities caused by the material of the apparatus are less high at 600°C. The purity of boron prepared at 600°C was the following: coarse-grained part with 99.5% B, 0.2% Si, traces of Mg and Na; fine-grained part with 93% B, 2.0% Si, 0.2% Fe, 0.13% Mg, 0.6% Al, 0.16% Ca, traces of sodium. The authors thank I. G. Gverdtsitel' and Ye. Ye. Baron' for discussion, A. L. Sokolova for his assistance in analyzing. A. V. Topchiyev is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 25 references: 16 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: H. C. Cowen. Nucl. Engn., 4, II (1959); B. H. Danziger. Ind. Eng. Chem., 47, 1495 (1955); C. H. Chilton. Chem. Engineering., 5, 148 (1957); J. S. Spevack. U. S. Patent, v. 2, 685, 501 (1954).

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1960.

MOZDOKOV, V.

Conditions for fruitful study have been created. Prof.-tekh.obr. 11 no.7:3 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Direktor tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No. 1. (g. Tushino, Moskovskaya oblast')
(Tushino--Technical education)

CALICH, P.N.; GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.; GUTYRYA, A.A.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; DOLINSKAYA, E.S.; MOZDOR, Ye.V.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Nature of cokelike deposits formed on CaC-type molecular sieves in the cracking of n. alkanes. Neftekhimiia 2 no.2:193-195 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN USSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Paraffins) (Cracking process)

KORNEV, K.A.; SHRUBOVICH, V.A.; MOZDOR, Ye.V.; CHERNYAVSKIY, G.V.

Condensation of α-chloroethylbutyl ether with naphthalene, acenaphthene, and phenanthrene. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.4: 432-435 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR.
(Ethers) (Aromatic compounds)

MOZDZANOWSKI, Leszek (Poznan)

The waiting period for family allowances. Praca zabezp spol 3 no.12: 21-22 '61.

MOZDZANOWSKI, Leszek (Poznan)

Continuity of work required for family allowances. Praca zabezp spol 4 no.3:25-26 Mr '62.

MOZDZANOWSKI, Leszek (Poznan)

The Decree of the Council of Ministers of November 17, 1959. Praca zabezp spol 5 no.3:25-26 Mr '63.

MOZDZANOWSKI, Leszek

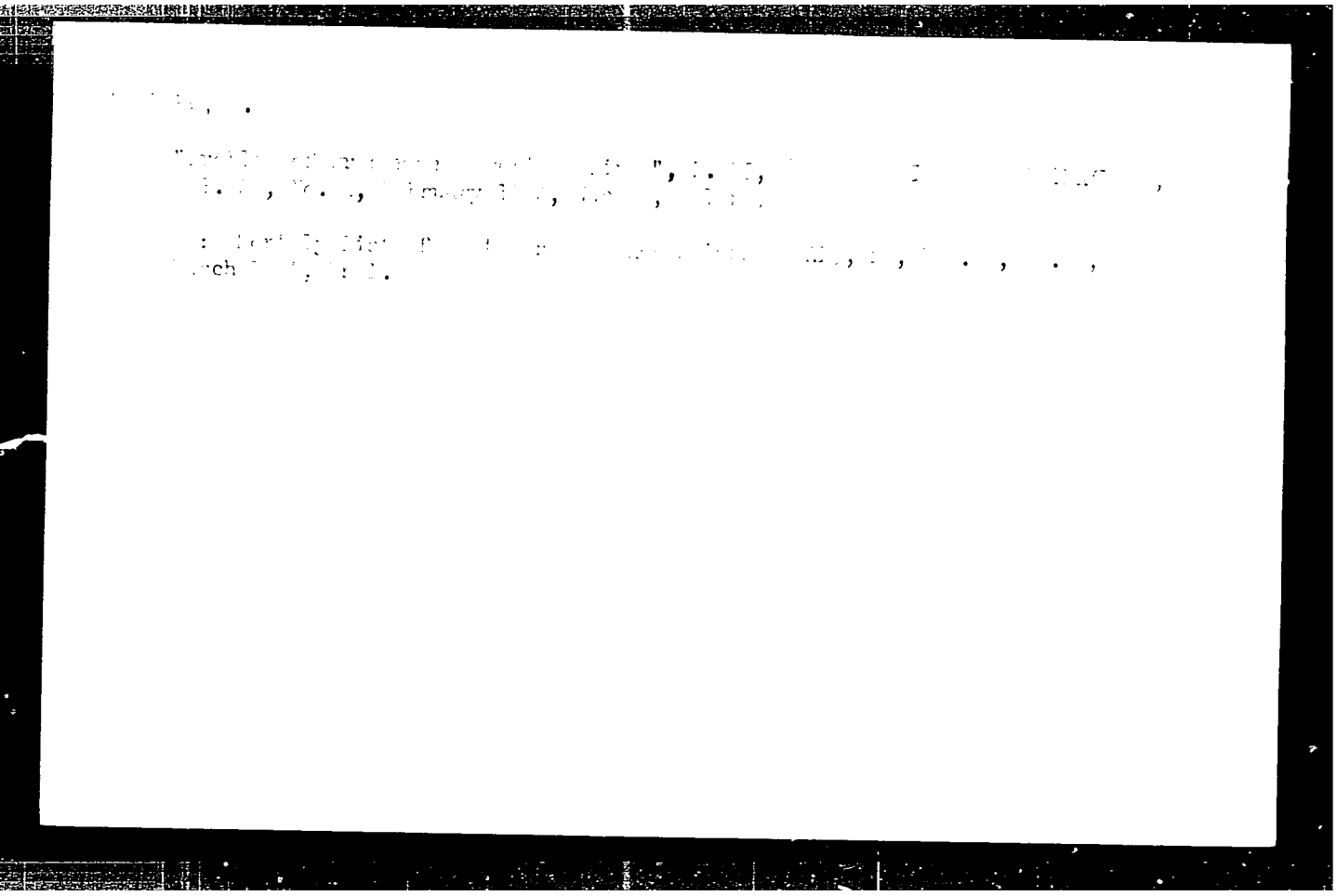
Search for new forms of instructing area specialists of the department of subventions. Praca zabezp spol 5 no.4:44-45 Ap '63.

1. Oddzial Zakladu Ubezpieczen Spolecznych, Poznan.

MOZEJKO, A

"The Fight Against Pests and Diseases In Orchards." p. 21 (Plon, Vol. 5, No. 2 Feb. 1954, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6 Library of Congress, June, 1954, Uncl.



MOZEJKO, St., mgr

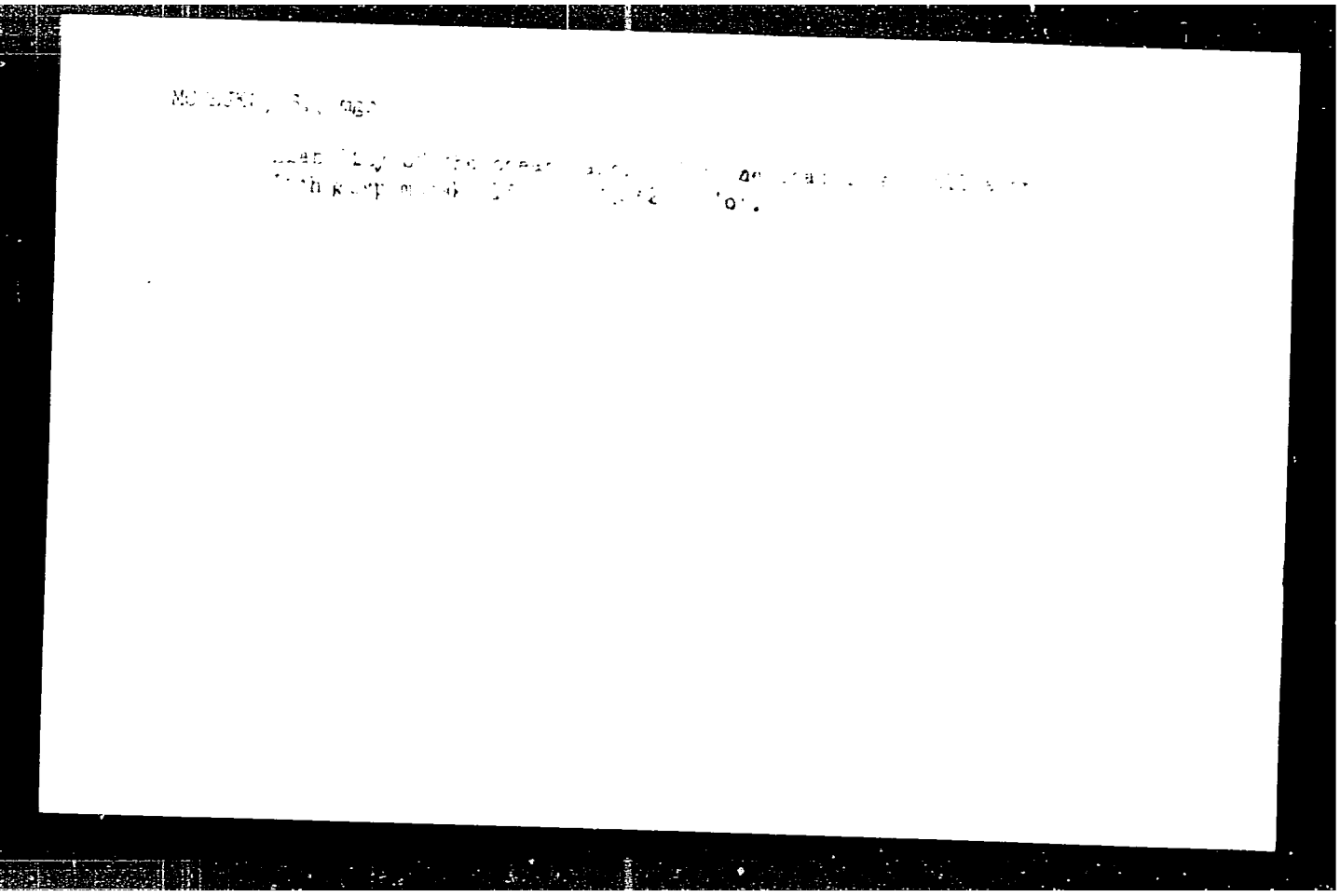
Liability of the maritime carrier for liquid cargo contaminated by water. Tech gosp morska 13 no.12 378 D'63.

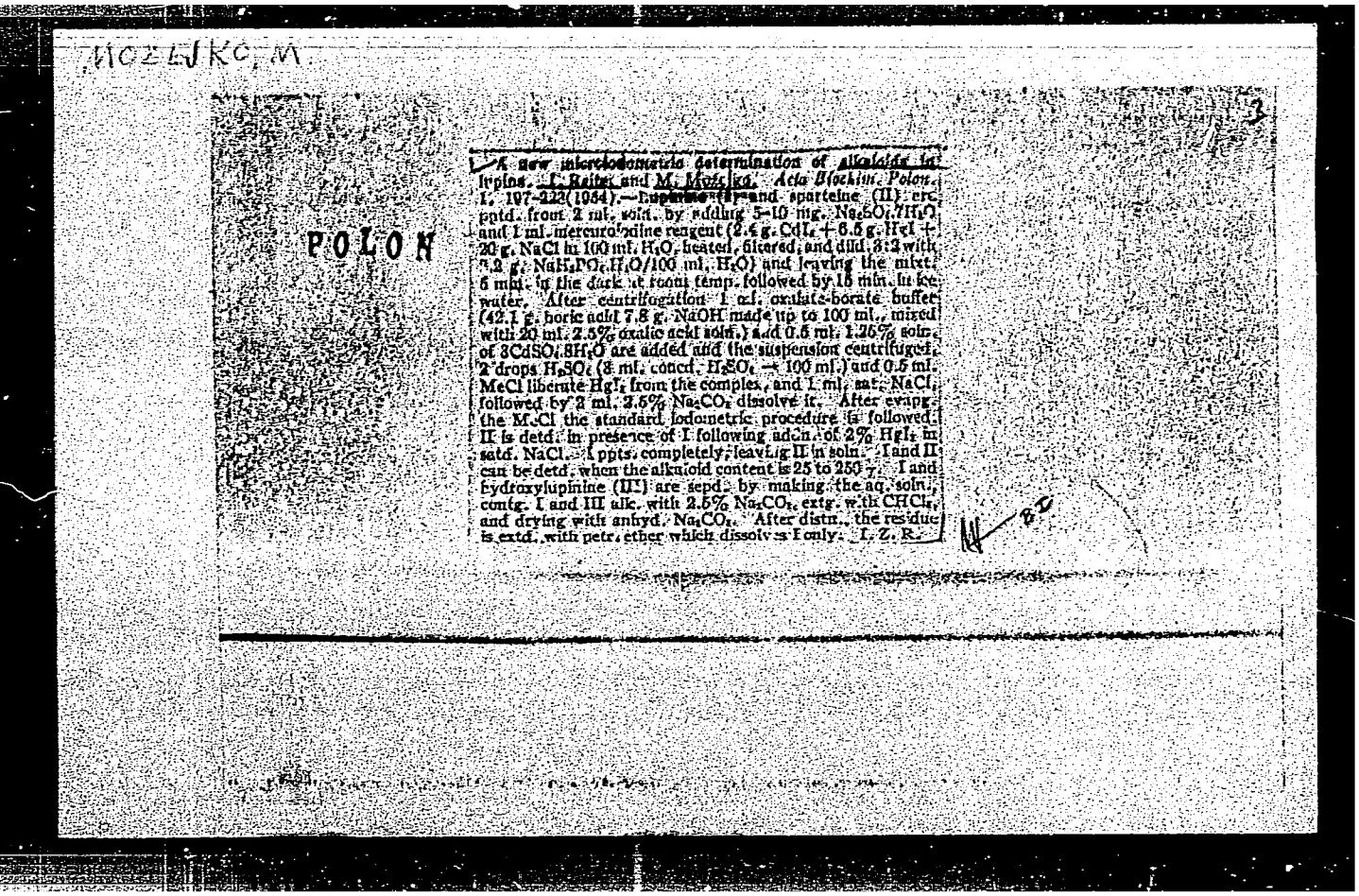
MOZEJKO, Stanislaw, mgr (Gdynia)

The International Arbitration Court in Gdynia for the affairs of overseas and inland navigation. Tech gosp morska 13 no.2:40-41 F '63.

MOZEJKO, St.mgr

Liability of the seaport authority for not loading goods on the ship. Techn gosp morska 14 no. 6:138 Je '64.





WOZNIAKOWSKI, M.

POLON

A new microchemical determination of alkaloids in lupins. I. Reitz and M. Woźniakowski. *Acta Biochim. Polon.*, 1, 197-222(1954).—Lupinine (I) and sparteine (II) are ppted. from 2 ml. soln. by adding 5–10 mg. $Na_2SO_4.7H_2O$ and 1 ml. mercuro-iodine reagent (2.4 g. CdI_2 + 6.5 g. HgI + 20 g. NaCl in 100 ml. H_2O, heated, filtered, and dild. 3:2 with 3.2 g. $NaH_2PO_4.H_2O$/100 ml. H_2O) and leaving the mixt. 6 min. in the dark at room temp. followed by 15 min. in ice water. After centrifugation 1 ml. oxalate-borate buffer (42.1 g. boric acid 7.8 g. NaOH made up to 100 ml., mixed with 20 ml. 2.5% oxalic acid soln.) and 0.5 ml. 1.26% soln. of $3CdSO_4.8H_2O$ are added and the suspension centrifuged. 2 drops H_2SO_4 (5 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 + 100 ml.) and 0.5 ml. MeCl liberate HgI_2 from the complex, and 1 ml. sat. NaCl, followed by 2 ml. 2.5% Na_2CO_3 dissolve it. After evapg. the MeCl the standard iodometric procedure is followed. II is detd. in presence of I following addn. of 2% HgI_2 in satd. NaCl. I ppts. completely, leaving II in soln. I and II can be detd. when the alkaloid content is 25 to 250 γ. I and hydroxylupinine (III) are sepd. by making the aq. soln., contg. I and III alk. with 2.5% Na_2CO_3, extg. with $CHCl_3$, and drying with anhyd. Na_2CO_3. After distn., the residue is extd. with petr. ether which dissolves I only. I. Z. R.

Mozejko, M.

2648. **Micro-determination of lupanine and hydroxylupanine.** I. Reifer and M. Mozejko (Biochem. Lab., I.U.N.G., Warsaw, Poland). *Rocsn. Chem.*, 1955, **29** (4), 1087–1094.—A modified Mayer reagent, prepared by dissolving CdI_2 (2·4 g), HgI_2 (0·5 g) and NaCl (20 g) in 100 ml of boiling water, boiling, and filtering, is used for pptg. lupanine and hydroxylupanine, separately or together. Both alkaloids are pptd. by this reagent in strongly acid soln., but at pH 4·5 only lupanine is pptd. The separate determination is based on this. The alkaloids are determined by treating with Br, removing the excess and then reacting with KI. The I liberated is titrated. R. Tauscor

2

REIFER, I.; MOZEJKO-TOCZKO, M.

Microbiological method for the quantitative assey of lupanine.
Acta microb.polon 9 no.2:151-155 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS metab.)
(PSEUDOMONAS metab.)

MOZEJKO-TOCZKO,M.

Decomposition of lupanine by Pseudomonas lupanini. Acta microb. polon 9 no.2:157-171 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN w Warszawie
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS metab.)
(PSEUDOMONAS metab.)

REIFER, Ignacy; MOZEJKO-TOCZKO, M.

The use of Pseudomonas lupanini in removing alkaloids from bitter lupines. Rocz nauk roln rosl 81 no.3:711-717 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

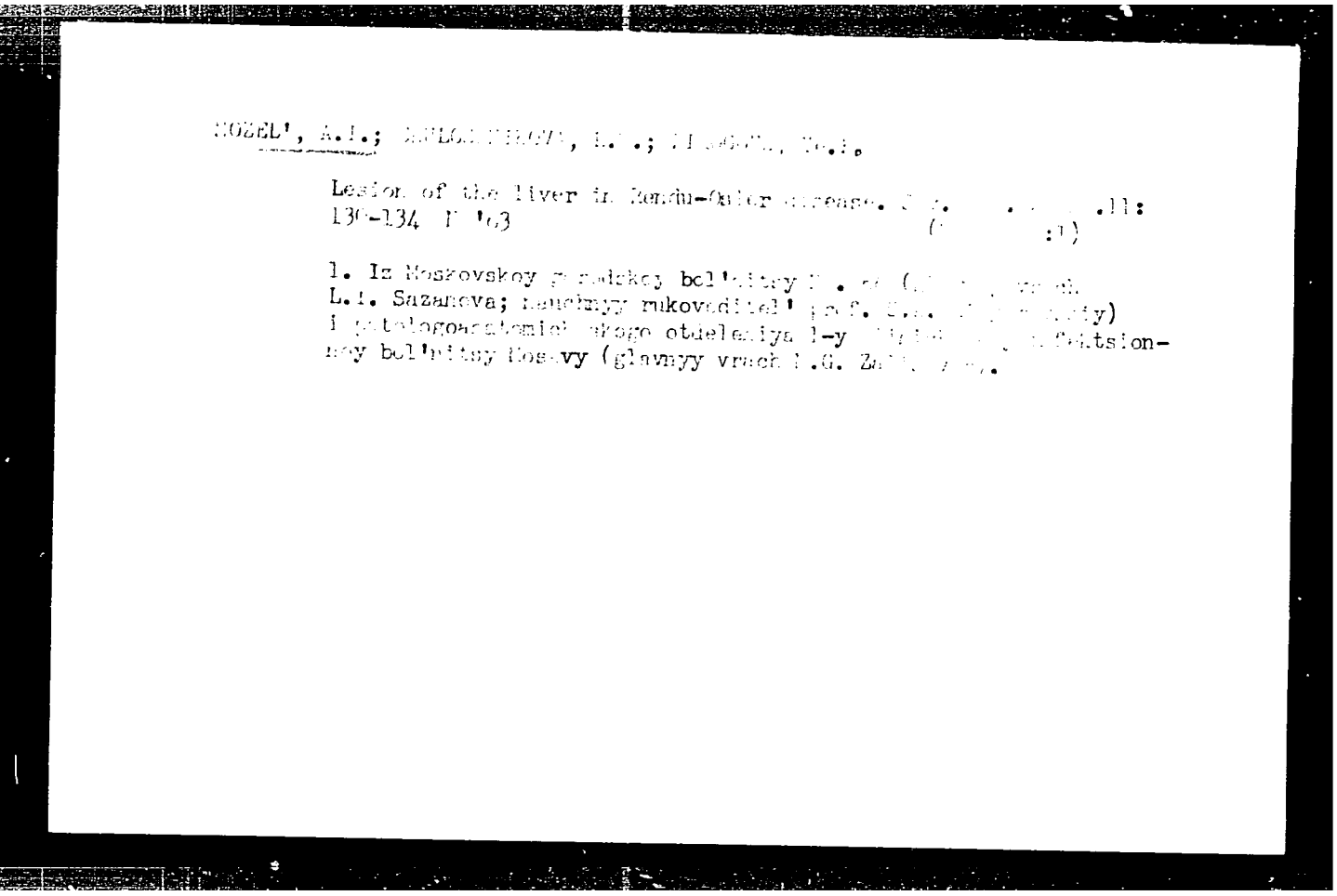
1. Zaklad Biochemii Roslin, Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk. Kierownik Zakladu I.Feifer. Dyrektor Instytutu J.Haller.

(Alkaloids) (Lupines) (Pseudomonas)

POLYANTSEVA, L.R.; MOZEL', A.I.

Hypothiazide as a diuretic and hypotensive agent. Sov. med. 25 no.2:23-29 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey terapii i profilakticheskikh zabolevaniy (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.66 (glavnyy vrach L.I. Sazanova).
(THIADIAZINE)



KOZEL', A.I.; [illegible], L.[illegible]; [illegible], T.I.

Lesion of the liver in Mondu-Okler disease. [illegible] .11: 130-134 [illegible] '63 (:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy [illegible] (glavnyy vrach L.I. Sazanova; nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. [illegible] y) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y [illegible] tsion-noy bol'nitsy Moskvy (glavnyy vrach I.G. Za[illegible].

MOZER, JOSIP

USSR.

Mozer, Josip. Direkte Berechnung eines Integrals der kinetischen Gastheorie. Fac. Philos. Univ. Skopje. Sect. Sci. Nat. Annuaire 6 (1953), no. 2, 15 pp. (1954). (Serbo-Croatian. German summary) 1 - F/W

The integral in question is

$$16\pi^2\left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^3\left[\int_0^\infty\int_0^{c_1}\left(c_1+\frac{c_2^3}{3c_1^2}\right)\times\exp\left[-\frac{m}{2kT}(c_1^2+c_2^2)\right]c_1^2c_2^2\,dc_2dc_1+\int_0^\infty\int_{c_1}^\infty\left(c_1+\frac{c_1^3}{3c_2^2}\right)\times\exp\left[-\frac{m}{2kT}(c_1^2+c_2^2)\right]c_1^2c_2^2\,dc_2dc_1\right]=2^{1/2}(2kT/m\pi)^{1/2}.$$

IBL

MOZER, Miklos

Examination of properties of artificial abrasives on the basis of their construction. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.4:359-360 '60

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Technologia Tanszek, Budapest.

MOZER, V.F.; SERDYUK, V.K., inzhener, redaktor ; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Design of steam engine parts] Konstruktsii detalei parovykh mashin. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, Ukrainskoe otd-nie, 1955. 105 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Steam engines--Design)

MOZES, B.N.

Postroika zhelezno-betonnogo mosta na Oktiabr'skoi shel-dor. v sviazi s peresecheniem cherez kanai Volga-Moskva. [Construction of reinforced concrete bridge on the October railway in connection with the crossing of Moscow-Volga Canal]. (Transportnoe stroitelsv 1934, no. 12, p. 9-12, sketches). DLC: HE7.T7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

MOZES, B.N., inzhener.

On lowering construction costs. Transp. stroi. 6 no.8:5-7 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Railroads--Cost of construction)

SHADRIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, prof.; PEREL'MAN, Lev Moiseyevich, dotsent; REPREV, Andrey Ivanovich, dotsent; SHAGIN, Ivan Sergeyevich, dotsent; UL'RICH, Sergey Sergeyevich, dotsent. Prinimali uchastiye: KHACHATUROV, R.A., dotsent; SHURYGIN, V.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; MOZES, B.N., inzh.; ALEKSEYEV, V.N., ekonomist. GRINEVSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Railroad construction] Stroitel'stvo zheleznykh dorog. Pod red. N.A.Shadrina. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 344 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Railroads--Construction)